

Business Directory.

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 16-39

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COURT CHAMBER, TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. 16-39

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-17

F. F. Pasmore, P. L. S.
OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6-17

ANGUS M'INTOSH,
ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W.
Holland Landing, C. W. 16-16

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commission in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. 16-1

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT, &c., &c., Sarnia, Canada West.
Sarnia, Jan. 25, 1856. 16-31

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 16-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lytle Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 16-15

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND,
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Clerk Offices—Unity Building, Canton St., London, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street.
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1856. 16-35

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and FLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1856. 16-1

Eagle Hotel,
NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION.
KEPT BY NICHOLAS H. HAWES. This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.
Newmarket, Aug. 11th 1855. 16-28

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 16-17

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &c., &c.,
IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 16-36

J. EDWARDS,
Stationer, & Blank Book Manufacturer,
Dealer in School Books, English and American.
PAPER HANGINGS,
School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., No. 89, Yonge Street, Toronto.
N. B.—Orders from the country carefully attended to.
Toronto, July 7, 1856. 17-21

NOTICE!
THE subscriber begs to request the inhabitants of Shrewsbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced the
TAILORING TRADE,
Nearly opposite Don's Dry Goods Store, where he will be pleased to wait on those desiring his services in any of the branches of his business.
G. P. SMITH.
Shrewsbury, April 24, 1856. 16-34

Ryan & Hallen,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.
ROADS, Bridges and other Works surveyed and reported upon.
Lands and Town-plots surveyed, inspected and reported upon.
DRAINAGE, DRAINAGE, Estimates, and other professional papers prepared.
Great property bought and sold on Commission, and otherwise.
All orders and communications promptly attended to.
Personal application either at their office or at the residence of Mr. Ryan, on Yonge Street.
A VACANCY FOR AN APPLICANT. A compass for sale.
OFFICE—MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.
December 4, 1856. 16-41

Bricks! Bricks!
200,000 BRICKS of excellent quality, for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND.
Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1855. 16-32

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledger, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, November 20th, 1855. 16-33

Business Directory.

NEWMARKET
Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Warehouse.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of HODGE & SON, the undersigned respectfully intimates to their customers, and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by
J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased these commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Susan Davis, our Shop has been removed to the place where will be found, constantly on hand a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,
Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Jeppened and Pressed Tin Ware; Cast-iron Pumps, and Lead Piping.
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1855. 16-47

F. W. BATHRICK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianoforte to order in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. RESTORER—House of Mr. Brodie, Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 16-31

T. BOTSFOED,
SADDLER, Harness and Trunk Maker, one door South of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 16-31

J. SEXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 16-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed with Dispatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. 16-50

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP
In his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 16-41

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
DENTISTRY
MR. R. MOORE,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be at
HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET.
Until Further Notice.

EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
MR. MOORE has heard from patients who have found relief from the severe pain they have experienced in the operation of filling the cavities, those who have defective teeth, that the process, even with the most delicate, is performed without the slightest pain.
The application produces local anesthesia, and is perfectly harmless, doing away with the great danger of inhaling chloroform.
All operations in Mechanical Dentistry warranted.
Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1856. 16-40

NEW GOODS
DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER ST. NEWMARKET,
Respectfully intimates that he has now received a very large supply of New Goods suitable for
FALL AND WINTER TRADE
To which he invites particular attention from his customers and the public in general.
Newmarket Oct. 3rd 1855. 16-35

FUNERALS FURNISHED
CAMPBELL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of
Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bedchamber Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of FURNITURE, promptly attended to.
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Oct. 21, 1856. 16-41

Poetry.

The Snow Storm.
BY ONE OF THE "ONE LEAF CLUB."
Pretty snow-storm sent by Jove,
From the realms of bliss above—
That with whisking, merry glee,
Clothes in ermine bushes and trees:
Emblem of his pity
Up above:
Com' thou down to speak to me
Of his love!

Fearful, dastling and bright,
Beautiful to human sight,
Bringing to the rich and proud,
Mirth and joy and music loud,
(That against thy joy breath
Shut the door)
Woe, and Misery, and Death,
To the poor.

Mourning trees in frosty spray,
Heaving up the gliding sleigh;
Delicate dissolving treasure,
Art thou only sent for pleasure;
Or com' thou from the world on high,
Down to this,
For night to qualify
Human blood and life?

To thy praise and blame I sing,
Pretty hindrance of the spring:
Oh! with rapture sweet thou fill'st me;
Fascinating, but thou kill'st me;
Sight of thy joyous times
Sweetly tells
Echoing the merry chimps
Of the bells.

Happy guileless days of youth,
Days of love and life and truth,
Fancy brings us back your hours—
Brings me back your happy hours—
Brings me back your fields so fair,
Meadows wild:
And I feel as if I were
Once more a child.

Put on my bright dreams are cast
Gloomy shades of sorrow past;
Mourning, pleasing, tearful light,
Memories of my past delights:
Sweet when we were forced to part
Sorrow when we were forced to part.

Some east wide upon the world,
Others to the grave we hurried,
Ere they left our little ship:
Of life's cup upon the lip:
Above them shadows unheeded care,
Mourning long,
And thou rap'st each little grave
Pretty near.

Thus my dreamy fancies hover,
Clouds do over my vision cover:
Back my wandering thoughts do flow
To thee—gentle smiling one,
And we soon will be at rest—
Passed away,
Like the harpings on thy breast
Made to-day.

We in foreign lands may die,
Neath a distant sky may lie;
Still thy reason's aid I seek,
Over the grave's low and lone,
And no matter how far we tell
Who we were,
Not so gently fearful knell
On the air.

Literature.
Written for "Porter's Spirit."
A Ghost Story.
BY HAZEL, DORRIS, ESQ.

"Never but once was I frightened at anything like a ghost," said Timothy Tyle, "and then I was frightened for certain. I was living on the Upper Mississippi at the time, but that makes no difference. I'll tell you how it was."

One night, about 12 o'clock, I heard some one rapping at my door. "Who's there?" I asked.

"Mister," replied a voice from without, "I thought I'd stop and see if you wouldn't go and watch the coal-pit for me till morning. Aren't you very well, and having been up all last night, I think I had better try to get a little sleep."

Now I know Mister very well—know he was burning church about half a mile up the river; and not only that, but I knew he had a real pretty girl, and that I had taken a great notion to her. So up I jumped, hands on my cheeks, and was ready to be off in a few minutes.

"You will not be afraid to stay by yourself, will you, Tim?" asked Mister, as we were about separating, for he lived still farther down the river.

"Afraid!" exclaimed I. "No, what should I be afraid of? I have never yet seen anything worse than myself."

"Oh, I did not mean to say you were cowardly, Tim, but I thought you might be lonesome, perhaps; and if you thought so, that I had better wake up the Dutchman, who is staying at your house, and try to get him to go with you."

I assured him that I needed no company, and so started for the coal-pit. The night was very dark, and I must confess that I did feel a little queasy, but I could not tell why. There was the grave of an Indian by the side of the pit which I must travel to reach the coal-pit, and I had been reported that wonderful sights had been seen there. Perhaps this was the cause of my unpleasant feelings.

I tried to whistle my spirits up, but it was all no go. The nearer I approached the dreaded spot, the worse I felt. When I had reached the cliff of rocks around which I should turn in a few paces, and be right at the Indian grave, I felt my hair rise on my head, and then it seemed that myriads of little demons were dancing through my hair, and playing at leap-frog up and down my back and over my shoulders, and humming queer notes in my ears. I stopped, and began to think seriously of beating a retreat. Just then the fair image of Jane Elizabeth Elvira Mosier flitted across my fancy, and I said to myself, "I will never do it. Go back and let the old man's coal-pit burst out and burn up! Why, it would scorch the flesh with no forever. The next thing I'd go to my Jane Elizabeth Elvira, he'd up and kick me out of the house; besides, reasoned I, 'what have I sinned? What kind of an excuse could I make? No Sir—no, I'll go through or 'bust a biter.' If there's anything at the old Indian grave, I'll not see it, for I won't look that way."

Thus saying, I started on a rapid pace. The rocks were rounded, and keeping my eyes bent on the ground, I had nearly passed the grave, when a bright light blazed across the path just before me. Before I had time to think, I looked up, and oh! great Jupiter! what a sight! A monster with a head about the size of a half-bushel measure, was standing upon the Indian grave. His eyes as large as coco-nuts were rolling in its great head, and glaring frightfully at me. From between its huge teeth bright jets of fire flashed and blazed across my path, like streaks of miniature lightning. In fact, its entire head seemed to be one great ball of fire, with small pieces of the sun set in it for eyes.

While I stood gazing, completely stupefied with horror, it made a low bow to me, and then raising itself erect, it shook its head and rattled its teeth together most frightfully. Then I fancied that I saw it take a few steps towards where I was standing. This rather roused me to a sense of action, and in the next instant I was bubbling along down the river bank a little swifter than it was usual for footmen to pass that way. At every leap I imagined it was grabbing at my coat-tail, for when I started, I thought I heard it right at my heels. Reaching home, I did not wait to open the door, but throwing my weight against it, bursted in. The Dutchman, who was sleeping up stairs, and supposing the house was besieged, came down with a chair drawn, and crying at the top of his voice:

"Robbers! tifs! murder! robbers! tifs! tifs! Oh, mine Got!"

Seeing nobody but me, he settled down. All in the family were aroused. I told my story in as few words as possible. Some believed—others laughed at me, the Dutchman in particular. He said I was one cowardly pig, and 'got fright' at my own shadow. "That there was no such thing as a ghost, and that he would willingly go right up to anything of the kind that could be shown him."

"You would not have went up to this," I said, still trembling.

"Pshaw! I would! Shust go back mit me an let me see der place, and I'll show der a notion der."

I refused at first, but being urged by the family, and thinking of Jane Elizabeth Elvira Mosier, the coal-pit, and of being kicked out of the house by the old man, I reluctantly consented.

We started back; the Dutchman gazing along about his bravery, and about how he had unravelled my a ghostly mystery, and I trembling from the effects of my fright but saying nothing. In due time we reached the cliff.

Now, just around this rock is where I saw it, and I, stopping and turning back, for the path was not broad enough for us to walk side by side, and he was following close at my heels.

"Oh, go on," said he, "it makes nothing. I sh not afraid of ter tifs."

We went on. We turned around the rock. I looked, and there it was blazing and flashing just as I had seen it before. I turned to the Dutchman to see what effect it produced upon him, when, lo! he was not there! A glance down the path revealed him streaking it like a comet around the rock. This frightened me worse than ever, and so I set out after him as swift as my locomotive powers would carry me. Being rather the swiftest runner of the two, I passed him just as we reached the mouth of the river which led to our house. He was fairly hoing it down, and grunting every jump, loud enough to have been heard a hundred yards.

I had not been long in the lead before I heard a kind of thumping and rattling noise just behind me, and in the next instant the Dutchman cried out:

"Help! murder! Oh, mine Got! it ahs got me! Ter tifs ahs got me! murder! murder!"

Up to this time I had been running faster than I ever ran before, but when these sounds reached my ear I doubled my speed. It seemed to me that death was right at my heels, and nothing but the greatest exertion on my part could save me. In the twinkling of an eye I was in the house, where, to my utter astonishment, I found Mister, laughing fit to split his sides. The truth at once flashed across my mind. It was a trick, and a rich one at that. In a short time the Dutchman came limping up, and then the laughing commenced in real earnest; but by now I was certain the Dutchman and myself took but little part in it.

The phenomenon of the ghost is easily explained. Mister and some of the fellows at the coal-pit had scooped out a pumpkin, cut hideous looking eyes and mouth in the lid, and then setting two candles in it, had fixed up at the Indian grave. A long string was attached to it, so that one could stand off and pull, to make it move. It was, indeed, a frightful looking thing. The awful scare which the Dutchman got while coming down the lane, was occasioned by his having run over a cow that was quietly sleeping in the road. As she jumped up, her horn accidentally caught in his clothes, and the poor fellow had no other thought than that the devil had him for certain.

We got over our scare, but I did not hear the last of it as long as I remained in that region.

Curious Facts of Natural History.
A single female house-fly produces in one season 20,080,320 eggs.
Some female spiders produce nearly 2,000 eggs.

Dr. Bright published a case of an egg producing an insect, 89 years after it must have been laid.

About thirty fresh-water springs are discovered under the sea, on the south of the Persian Gulf.

A war's nest usually contains 15,000 or 18,000 cells.

The Atlantic Ocean is estimated as three miles, and the Pacific as four miles deep.

There are six or seven generations of eggs in a summer, and each lays 250 eggs.

There are about 8,000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb, 5,000 bees weigh a pound.

A coffin of box contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state, and from 35,000 to 40,000 in a grave.
The bones of birds are hollow, and filled with air instead of marrow, and will float in water.

Parliamentary.

Legislative Assembly.
Friday, Feb. 27, 1857.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

A number of petitions were presented, amongst them were the following:

Mr. Hartman, from the council of the United Counties of York and Peel, praying for an amendment of the Municipal Law, so as to raise the commutation for waste land from 25 0d to a sum not exceeding 5s; from the same body, praying that a sum of money may be granted in aid of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal; from the same body, praying that the Separate School Laws of this Province be repealed, and that one uniform system shall be established by law (loud cries of hear, hear); from the same body, praying that the Municipal Law may be amended, so as to separate cities from counties for judicial as well as municipal purposes. In reply to the Attorney General West, Mr. Hartman explained that the last petition had for its special object the separation of the city of Toronto from the counties of York and Peel, but that his prayer was general.

By Mr. Ferguson, from the Municipal Council of Wellington, to raise the commutation for statute labor; and from the same body for the passing of an Act that the expenses of the administration of justice, which in Lower Canada are defrayed from the same source.

By Mr. Foley, from the inhabitants of the village of Waterloo, praying for its incorporation; also a petition, praying for an Act to remove all doubts as to the right of the municipalities of Upper Canada to invest their Clergy reserve monies in mortgage securities.

By Mr. Mackenzie, from the inhabitants of Preston, in the county of Grey, praying that they may obtain their lands at the price of 10s an acre.

By Mr. Freeman, from the Municipal Council of the County of Wentworth, praying that the expenses of the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada may be defrayed out of the consolidated Revenue, the same in Lower Canada; from the same body, praying that the various municipalities may have the power of raising the commutation for statute labor.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.
The Hon. J. A. Macdonald moved the consideration of the speech from the throne. Mr. Benjamin then rose and said that the ministry had this session complied with the desire of the house to call members together at a fixed time, and for this they deserved thanks. He was glad to see that parliament was again asked to adopt the old system of undertaking internal improvements, some of which were required in his own locality, and which he believed would be readily undertaken by the ministry on his explanation of their necessity. The distribution of the Clergy Reserves had given satisfaction. He had showed that the question, so long debated, had been definitely settled; and it put the substantial results into the hands of the people. Again, he believed the government deserved thanks for the appointment of a suitable person to visit the mother country, and afford information to the British Parliament in reference to the Hudson's Bay Territory. He was proud that a gentleman had been selected capable of taking his place among the highest statesmen of the mother country, and thus honoring the Province. He then referred to the various topics in the speech, and spoke highly of the Ministry. He concluded by moving the adoption of an address, in reply to the speech from the Throne, which being as usual a mere echo of the speech printed in our columns last week, it is unnecessary to repeat.

Mr. Simard seconded the motion. He did so because he saw in the speech from the throne a desire for the advancement of the prosperity of the country, and because he thought the present Ministry competent to carry out the measures they proposed. He then proceeded to express his approbation of the speech, especially for those parts which interested his section of the country—for example, the settlement of the banks of the Ottawa and St. Maurice. He then alluded with praise to the recommendations contained in the speech: the codification of the laws, to prevent the glorious uncertainty at present existing; the organization of the civil service, and the reward of merit, instead of servility; on the making of civil appointments; the encouragement which it was proposed to afford to excellence in the arts, &c.

Mr. Wilson said the present speech was a very meagre production. Some interests, indeed, were spoken of, as if the government were prepared to come to their aid; but how was it that nothing was said about the interest of the merchant classes? Was nothing to be done to relieve them from the present high duties? The country was congratulated on the great revenue which had been this year received; but the logical effect of that fact would be to produce a proposition for the reduction of the duties. Nothing of that sort was said, notwithstanding their opposite character. Again, did the government not know that the municipalities were many of them deeply in debt—about 15 per cent on their rental for taxes? The government had guaranteed the debts those bodies had incurred; the municipalities could not possibly pay; the government, then, would have to pay, and eventually the debt must fall on the Customs' revenues—in other words, on the classes now weighed down by augmented taxation. He would ask, too, if the government did not know how many debtors in Upper Canada had been whitewashed by a bill passed last session with very little notice? Did they not know how unsatisfactory this and the whole law of debtors and creditors in Upper Canada was? Did the Lower Canadian know that, in Upper Canada, if a man got a judgment against an insolvent debtor, the

judgment creditor took all the debtor's goods, leaving the other creditors with nothing. Men in Upper Canada might seize and sell goods to make money; but you could not seize money itself. Was nothing to be said about all these causes of complaint? Last session, too, a resolution was passed that the corporation of a system of government should be fixed; but what was the government to be fixed? If the administrative system were continued, a change would be made next session. Why was the change to be taken on this matter not determined on and announced by so united a ministry? It was a question of great importance that might be settled speedily; but nothing was said about it. He alluded to the matter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the sending to England this agent, as the hon gentleman who moved the address had taken pleasure in calling him. No notice, however, was given him in the speech from the throne. It was most evasively put as to the character in which Mr. Chief Justice Draper was sent. But they understood from the gentleman who moved the address, and he was of course in the confidence of the government, that Chief Justice Draper went to England as the agent of the Province. Now, is it not so deeply affecting Canada as the question in regard to the Hudson's Bay territory, that were to be brought before the committee of the House of Commons, with the communications that were to be made in respect to it, why was not it first submitted to this house before any action was taken on it? If the matter was deemed so grave that the Imperial government it was, had before the parliament of England, he asked, did it less affect us? (Hear, hear.) Had this province so little interest in the matter, that it could be treated in that way, without any reference to this house at all? But they had done worse in the appointment they had made. He was quite willing to give all the credit that had been given to the gentleman selected. No man was more capable than he of filling the post, as respecting his talents, standing and information. He commended all that, but he maintained that it was an encroachment on the dignity of the Bench and an encroachment on the independence of the Bench, to select a judge at all. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) What was the rule in England? There were exceptions, he admitted, but the rule was this: there was no promotion even on the Bench. And what in former times had made the Bench corrupt? Was it not the putting it directly under the influence of the government? The government said to Chief Justice Draper—here is a commissionership; we will take you away from your judicial duties and appoint you to that. Was not that tampering with the dignity of the bench? But it was said in the speech that a person had been selected for the post, unconnected with party politics. The very selection connected him with party politics. (Hear, hear.) He should be surprised, therefore, in this house justified in its appointment. Those on his side of the house and himself had no desire to delay business by prolonged debate, and he, therefore, would say no more on the subject than to express his opinion that the country would be surprised, as he had been surprised, to find so little reference to subjects of so great importance as those which required arrangement.

The Speaker then read the answer to the speech, clause by clause, till he came to that passage relating to the survey of the Ottawa. At that stage, Mr. Hartman asked what had been done in that business. He thought this information should be given at once.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald said the information on that point, as well as on all others, would be laid on the table in the form of a report in the ordinary way.

Continued on next page.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Niagara.
HAWK, Feb. 28.

The steamship Niagara arrived here at an early hour this morning, en route for Boston, which port she will probably reach in season for her mails to be despatched in the train of Monday morning.

She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th, her arrival at the wharf three days later than by the Indian at Portland.

She reports a very heavy winter on the coast. On her passage she exchanged signals with the steamer Kangaroo, bound west.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool, at 2 p.m., on the 13th instant and the Canada steamship Persia at the same hour on the following morning, making the run in a little over nine days.

The Cambria had sailed for Marseilles to take her place on the Canadian line. It is not intended, says the Daily News, to send out any troops from England to Persia. This announcement we make with the most entire confidence that it will be found correct. We believe that we may add that the forces already at Basrah will not advance into the interior, and that every effort is being made to bring about a peace.

The Murray affair we are assured forms no serious part of the negotiations, which are being carried on at Paris by Forth Khan and Lord Cowley, those negotiations will result in the re-establishment of amicable relations between the English and Persian Governments.

The Daily News gives prominence to the following paragraph:—In another column we have stated that no troops were to be sent from England to Persia. We have equally good grounds for believing that no troops are to be sent from England to China.

The new European difficulty, says the Times, after remarking on the satisfaction of the settlement of the question, relating to the Daubian Principality, says, it cannot be entertained by such an impudent manifesto as appeared a few days since.

The British express the opinion that it will be the duty of England to declare positively against tampering with the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and to act with firmness in support of the resolution she has taken against the proposed union of the provinces of the Danube.

COMMERCIAL.
BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report the market for wheat very dull and quiet at about former rates.
FLOUR.—Flour dropping with a fall in the price of buyers. Quotations nominal. Corn quiet at about former rates.
PROVISIONS.—R. S. & Co. quote the market for provisions generally unchanged.
LARD.—Lard steady at 6 1/2 in 7 1/2.
LONDON MONEY MARKET has become decidedly easier, although the returns of the Bank of

England still exhibiting a drag upon the bank's reserve, and consols for 1857 are sold on Friday at 93 1/4.

DEATH OF DR. KANE.
NEW ORLEANS, February 26th.
The Steamer City of New Haven 10th, has arrived, and brings the remains of Dr. Kane, the celebrated Arctic explorer. His body will lie in state, at the City Hall, until to-morrow, when it will be taken, attended by a large number of our citizens, to the Steamboat for Louisville, en route for Philadelphia. The greatest honors were paid to the victim and worth of the deceased by the highest officials of Cuba.

Opening of the Imperial Parliament.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3.
This afternoon Parliament was opened by royal commission.

The Lord Chamberlain then read the royal speech, as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that difficulties which arose in regard to some of the provisions of the treaty of Paris delayed the complete execution of the stipulations of that treaty. These difficulties have been overcome in a satisfactory manner, and the intention of the treaty have been fully maintained.

An irreconcilable movement which took place in September last in the Swiss canton of Neuchâtel, for the purpose of establishing in that canton the authority of the king of Prussia, as Prince of Neuchâtel, led to serious differences between His Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, threatening at one time to disturb the general peace of Europe; but Her Majesty commands us to inform you that in concert with her august ally the Emperor of the French, she is endeavoring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute, and Her Majesty ventures a confident expectation that an honorable and satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

